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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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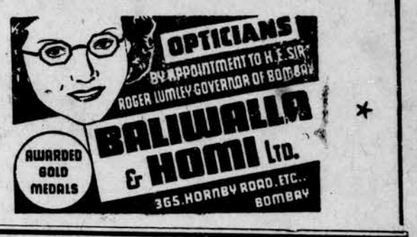
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BRITISH FORCES FAN OUT TOWARDS CAPE BON

Allies Bag 20,000 Prisoners Since Wednesday: Enemy Resistance Completely Disorganised

LONDON, May 9.

Algiers radio says that British troops have advanced beyond Creteville and are fanning out towards Cape Bon.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa: Sunday's communique states: "On Saturday the advance continued along the whole of the Eighth Army group front. In the North-Eastern Tunisia, British armoured units of the First Army made steady progress north-west from Tunis, while American armoured units of the Second United States Corps converged towards them from Bizerta and Mateur. Meanwhile other British armoured units were advancing South from Tunis towards the entrance to Cape Bon Peninsula.

ZAGHOUAN CAPTURED

Farther south French force with the First Army made a considerable advance over difficult hill country and occupied the key town of Zaghouan. In the southern sector the Eighth Army also made some advance and captured a number of prisoners.

On the whole front except for the entrances to Cape Bon Peninsular enemy resistance has appeared to be completely disorganised and many further prisoners are straggling in. A few isolated pockets of resistance remain to be mopped up and a large amount of war material remains to be collected. So far at least 20,000 prisoners have been taken since the operations started on the evening of May 5.

HEAVY AIR ATTACKS

AIR: Heavy and continued attacks on the enemy were maintained throughout yesterday by north-west African air forces. The Sicilian Straits were kept under constant surveillance by bombers and fighter-bombers of strategic air force.

A heavy attack on an airfield in Pantellarba was made by a strong force of bombers of tactical air force and fighter-bombers of strategic air force. Several aircraft on the ground were destroyed, airfield buildings were hit and large fires left burning. During the course of the day 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Wellington bombers on the night of May 7 carried out attacks on enemy airfields in Tunisia. From all these operations 12 of our aircraft are missing."

16,000 PRISONERS SINCE FRIDAY

Since May 7th at least 16,000 prisoners have captured. No enemy aircraft has been seen over Tunisia and the German air force appears to have withdrawn from battle."

CLEARING UP POCKETS OF RESISTANCE

From Reuter's Special Correspondent Allied Headquarters, North Africa. With the capture of Carthage and Laoulette east of Tunis the campaign north of the capital is as good as over. A most powerful Allied armour and infantry force is now clearing up the few pockets of resistance still left. South of the capital the enemy is still putting up some organised resistance, obviously with the intention of withdrawing as much of his force as possible into Cape Bon Peninsula. Here again another strong Allied force of tanks and infantry are attacking all along a semicircular line which the Germans are steadily pulling back into the mouth of the Peninsula. Already the mouth is beginning to close tightly under these converging drives, and the enemy will have to fight most fiercely and skillfully to avoid further heavy losses in prisoners.

ENEMY WRECK EVERYTHING

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the American forces in Tunisia says that the Americans who got into Bizerta ahead of the French racing across eastward along the Mediterranean found the Germans had wrecked almost everything in sight. Allied bombings had made the town uninhabitable and the bulk of the population had been evacuated to Ferryville, but Germans sunk eight ships in the harbour, wrecked the dock and cranes.

The road north from Mateur was strewn with abandoned Germans. Lorry after lorry passed down the road carrying German prisoners. American armour got behind hill mass north-east of Mateur at dusk on Thursday starting an avalanche of prisoners down the slopes.

Ferryville is virtually undamaged. It was spared by American guns because it was crowded with French civilians.

USING ENEMY'S GUNS

Some of the British gunners in Tunisia have been firing captured German 88 millimetre guns at their former owners. The gun's original purpose was anti-aircraft but the Germans were later forced to use it against tanks as a fieldgun as well. British gunners have used it in all these ways.

PORTS OF SICILY & SARDINIA ATTACKED

ROME:—Sunday's Italian communique says large formations of enemy [illegible] bombers with powerful escorts on Saturday bombed Porto Empedocle and Pantellaria. Other bombing attacks also took place in Campidano in Sardinia.

Reuter's Special Correspondent, Allied Headquarters North Africa adds:—

The British Sixth Armoured Division, which on Saturday was pushing south-east along the coast from Tunis and had captured Hammanlef, is now on its way to Solimam, which is just inside the entrance to Cape Bon Peninsula. They had overcome very severe resistance at Hammamlif. The first British Armoured Division, which has been driving eastwards south of Medjez-Tunis road has made very fast progress.

DEPIENNE CAPTURED

The French armoured force is also racing to prevent the escape of the enemy. Pressing from the Pont du Fahs area they attacked in north-east direction, capturing Depienne about 10 miles north-east of Pont du Fahs, Mograne, though there was considerable opposition south-east of the town, and finally Zaghouan itself. The Oran division also took part in these attacks. Further south, French Algierian and Moroccan divisions attacked along in the direction of the Pont du Fahs-Enfidaville Road and cleared some high ground a few miles north-west of Saouas, where the Eighth Army elements were attacking the previous day. General Montgomery's men also made a cutting-off movement when they put in an attack in an area six miles north north-east of Enfidaville and made a slight advance in the direction of the southern end of Capebon entrance.—Reuter.

120,000 Defeated Axis Troops Encircled

Earlier cables from London stated:—

A 'communique' announces:

The Allies have captured Tunis, Bizerta and Pont du Fahs.

It is reported that about 120,000 defeated Axis troops have been encircled.

HARD BLOWS ON AXIS SHIPPING

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Mediterranean Fleet on board a British destroyer.) The British navy is putting its full weight on Axis shipping in the Sicilian Narrows. Any Axis ships leaving from Tunisia have to run the gauntlet of the guns of British light naval forces. Sweeps during the last few nights indicate that the Axis is not prepared to risk the loss of big ships, but is using aircraft, destroyers, motor-torpedo boats and simple ferry-boats to get their experts away.

AVOIDING USUAL ROUTES IN AERIAL FLIGHTS?

The quickest route available to the Axis is towards Marsala, Sicily, which can be covered by fast ships under cover of darkness and by simple ferries in 10 hours. Flat-bottomed vessels are probably landing on small beaches south of Sicily, thus avoiding the usual routes across the Straits to Marsala.

During the last few nights there has been increased Axis air activity. Many of the large troops-carrying machines were observed. Two of them were shot down the other night by a destroyer as they flew past at mast height.—Reuter.

"Dunkirk" Beaches Repeated In N. Africa

LONDON, May 9.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Allied Headquarters North Africa:—The Germans are being machine-gunned by planes on their "Dunkirk" beaches as they try to get away in small craft. They have been attacked in Cape Bon Peninsula and east of Bizerta.

The Axis troops making for the hills of Cape Bon are in an unenvious position. They have the sea on three sides and the Allied Armies on the other, and the Allied Air Force overhead.

Outstanding in the powerful Allied air offensive was the severe hammering yesterday of Pantellaria, the strategic Italian Island, only 50 miles east of Cape Bon which for months has been used by the Axis as a great air base.—Reuter.

Br. Forces Capture Creteville

Reuter's special correspondent with Allied headquarters, North Africa, says: British armoured forces have captured the town of Creteville 14 miles south-east of Tunis. Allied air forces have been blasting enemy shipping and von Arnim's retreating ground forces to-day. Bombers and fighters of the tactical air force smashed Axis detachments on roads off Cape Bon peninsula and on roads between Tunis and Bizerta.

The strategic airforce sank a hundred foot ship off the western end of Sicily.

British troops have captured Ain el Asker 18 miles south-west of Tunis.

WHERE ARNIM WILL MAKE HIS LAST STAND

LONDON: Jack Thompson, the Mutual Broadcasting System commentator, broadcasting from the Algiers radio early today stated, "we all believe that von Arnim will make his last stand on Cape Bon Peninsula. Here the Germans have erected a series of fortifications—the Tunisian Ziegfried line. This system allows for [illegible]

KING FELICITATES EISENHOWER

"Debt Of Dunkirk Repaid"

LONDON: **The following message from the King has been sent to Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in North Africa:—**

"Throughout the six months during which you have been in command of the Allied forces in North Africa, I have watched with admiration the progress of the operations on sea, on land and in the air. Under your leadership forces diverse in nationality and race have been knit into one united and successful whole. Their task has not been easy and the resistance of the enemy has been determined and desperate; but now with the capture of Tunis and Bizerta your campaign is almost concluded. The last enemy forces in Africa are being captured or destroyed and the debt of Dunkirk repaid. On behalf of all my peoples I express to you as the supreme Commander of the Allied forces and to all ranks under your command our heartfelt congratulations on your victory."—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN HOLLAND?

Advices reaching the Dutch Government in London State that Martial Law is declared in Holland.—

MARTIAL LAW IN 4 DUTCH PROVINCES

LONDON, May 9.

According to reports reaching the Dutch Government to-day (Sunday) the Reich Commissar for the Netherlands Dr. Seyss Inquaart has decreed that as from April 30 there will be immediate summary jurisdiction Martial Law for the provinces of Overijssel, Limburg, North Holland and Gelderland.—Reuter.

GERMANS FEAR ALLIED INVASION IN GREECE

LONDON, May 9.

Istanbul The Germans, fearing an Allied invasion, have cut all Greek communications with the outside world, it is reported here. A reign of terror exists. Prisons overflow with arrested persons. "The Germans say that if obliged to do so they will abandon Greece in ruins", it is added.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF TOULON AND NICE ORDERED

ZURICH: Partial evacuation of Toulon and Nice has been ordered according to reports reaching here today.

The "Tribune de Geneve" reports that a 21-00 hour curfew has been imposed in Lyons.—Reuter.

PLANE CRASH AT OKLAHOMA

LONDON, May 9.

Oklahoma City: Eleven soldiers and three civilians were killed when an army plane crashed here on Saturday night.—Reuter.

Mahasabha Committee Walk Out

NEW DELHI, May 9.

A meeting of the All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha was held this afternoon Mr. Savarkar presiding.

Mr Indra Prakash raised an objection on a point of constitution and pressed that since the provinces of Agra and Oudh were not properly represented and the members returned by them on the All-India Committee were elected by the Provincial Working Committees instead of the Provincial general bodies, the meeting of the All-India Committee should be postponed. This objection was overruled by the President on the ground that the Provinces had sufficient notice of about two months to elect their members for the All-India Committee.

Bhai Parmanand said that he agreed with Mr. Indra Prakash and considered the meeting to be unconstitutional but at the same time desired to make a statement.

Mr. Savarkar said that he could do so after he had opened the subject in the meeting. He also pointed out the impropriety of his making a statement before a House which he considered illegal and unconstitutional. Bhai Parmanand then walked out with some members.

After Mr Savarkar's speech, Mr Khaparde moved a resolution urging that immediate steps should be taken to assert the ownership over and recover the possession of the buildings now under occupation of Bhai Parmanand and his Hindu Ashram (the Servants of Hindu Society). The resolution was put to vote and carried

Rev. Mukand Dead

LUCKNOW, May 6.

Rev. Joseph N. Mukand of the Church Missionary Society and a prominent Indian Christian of the United Provinces passed away this morning at the age of 64 after a brief illness. The reverend had been in charge of the mission properties in India. The funeral, which took place this evening, was largely attended by [illegible]

Nazi Collapse In Kuban Imminent?

Red Army Launches Attack Near Veliki Luki

MOSCOW, May 9.

To-day's Soviet 'communique' says: "During the night of May 8, our troops continued to engage the enemy in the Kuban, north-east of Novorossisk. No material changes took place on other fronts.

An enemy transport was sunk in the Black Sea."

GERMAN ARMY PRESSED TOWARDS SEA

MOSCOW: Reuter's special correspondent says that the Soviet Kuban army is sending the Germans reeling towards the sea and the Germans are making desperate efforts to postpone the collapse of their stand in the last corner of the Kuban.

BRIDGEHEAD TO CRIMEA

To-day's dispatches refer to the battle arena for the first time as a bridge-head to the Crimea. The fighting now exceeds in violence anything previously known. The Kuban is the scene of some of the heaviest battles of the Soviet—German war. The Soviets are not only retaining air superiority but are increasing it and land reinforcements are pouring in, in mounting strength.

The Germans have abandoned fortifications at many points and one battle cost them over 1,000 men.

SOVIET ATTACK NEAR VELIKI LUKI

LONDON, May 9.

The Moscow Radio today broadcast a front line report dated Saturday stating: "South-west of Veliki Luki Soviet units launched attacks and during the night broke into the enemy's positions. The thrust was so sudden that the Germans began to withdraw and by morning Red Army units had captured the whole system of defences which it had taken the Germans 6 months to erect. Blockhouses and dugouts fell into Soviet hands undamaged".

MOSCOW GREETINGS TO ALLIED AIRFORCES

MOSCOW, May 9.

The Moscow Radio said today: "The Soviet people and all freedom-loving nations of the world follow with keen interest the fighting operations of the gallant Anglo-American airforces in Europe serving as they do as a prologue of operations of our Allies on the European Continent. Shoulder to shoulder, wing to wing with Allied Airforces, the valient Soviet airmen join in destructive air bombing of Germany".

German Summer Offensive In Russia Imminent?

MOSCOW, May 9.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Moscow:

A big clash is likely in Russia any moment now, with the Germans massing large fresh forces at various points of the 2,000 mile front stretching from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

On the Donetz front, the surface of the roads is firm enough for large-scale operations. In the Kuban the Red Army has torn a new gap in the German positions in their drive from the north-east through the outer approaches to Novorossisk. The Soviet troops have now come up against the second German line of defensive positions, well-organised in depth. The Germans are using Panzers in the mountain country for attacking the Russians as they fight their way up the valley from Krimskaya.

Soviet Raids Orel, Kharkov And Bryansk

LONDON, May 9.

The Moscow radio reported today that the Red Air Force in widespread raids along hundreds of miles of the Russian front on Friday destroyed 190 German planes on aerodromes and in dog-fights.

Soviet losses were 62 aircraft.

The German keypoints raided by Soviet planes included Bryansk Poltava, Orel, Kharkov, Lozovaya, Barvenkovo and Novogorod.—

NEW GERMAN DEFENCE LINE

MOSCOW:—To-night's Soviet 'communique' says: "During May 8, in the Kuban, north-east of Novorossisk, our troops overcoming fierce resistance of the enemy advanced towards a new German defence line. This line is strongly fortified with every kind of defence construction. By powerful gunfire and by air bombing, our units were engaged in destroying enemy firing points, "blockhouses" and other defences.

Twenty-one enemy aircraft were shot down in air combat. Our losses were nine aircraft. No material changes took place on other sectors of the front."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHT TO INHERIT PROPERTY

NEW DELHI, May 9.

At a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Delhi held under the auspices of the Delhi Provincial Council of Women in the town hall, Sir B. L. Mitter, Advocate General of India, explained in very lucid terms the scope and nature of the Hindu Intestate Succession Bill introduced by Sir Sultan Ahmed in the Budget Session of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir B. L. Mitter stated that the time for rousing enthusiasm for the measure had long passed by and that it was the duty of all thinking citizens to understand the scope and nature of the bill. The scope of the Bill, he continued, was extremely limited, as it confined itself to put into repair a very tiny portion of the huge edifice of the Hindu law which has fallen into disrepair.

The Bill sought to deal only with the Law relating to the succession to the separate property of Hindus which the owner could dispose of. In dealing with that property, the Bill sought to remove the disabilities to which Hindu women were at present subjected not by ancient Hindu laws but by later commentators.

MAIN PRINCIPLES

The main principles embodied in the Bill were: (1) The removal of the disability of women in inheriting property. Under the existing law women could only inherit the property with limited rights, namely, the rights of possession and enjoyment only. She has no right of disposition. This did not amount to absolute ownership which a male in a similar position enjoys. The Bill sought to remove this defect.

(2) The second principle relates to putting the male and female heir to such a property in an equal position in certain circumstances.

(3) The third principle was to harmonise the diversities in the law of inheritance adopted in various parts of India according to the different schools of Hindu Law.

Sir B. L. Mitter concluded that the Bill dealt with a small part of an organised system. In order that the reform may be really effective, the system has to be taken as a whole. He hoped that the Hindu Law Revision Committee will be reconstituted to complete the work.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member to the Government of India, announced that he expected to be in charge of the Bill and that he would meet all reasonable criticisms and hoped to be in a position to enact a piece of Hindu Law which would lead to the very desirable result pleaded for by Sir B. L. Mitter.

WOMEN'S FURTHER DEMAND

Before winding up the proceedings, the Delhi Provincial Council of Women passed resolutions unanimously supporting the Hindu Intestate Succession Bill now before the Assembly suggesting that the Government of India should include agricultural property within the scope of the Bill and concluding with the hope that Sir Sultan Ahmed would agree to nominate another woman to the Legislature to represent their point of view.—A. P.

U. S. BOMBERS OVER BURMA

NEW DELHI, May 9.

B-24 heavy bombers of the 10th U. S. Air Force on May 8 dropped 15 tons of bombs on the Mahlwaggon railroad yards in Rangoon, says a 'communique' issued from Rear Echelon Headquarters United States Army Forces China, Burma and India. Direct hits were observed on the locomotive roundhouse, which is claimed destroyed. Other bombs damaged tracks and warehouses. Enemy fighters intercepted in driving off the attackers, one enemy fighter was damaged.

A second heavy bomber formation attacked Sinthe railroad bridge 28 miles north of Pyinmana. Damage to tracks was observed.

9 up B-25 medium bombers attacked the Natkayaing railroad yards 20 miles west of Mandalay. One locomotive was destroyed by bombs.

Our fighters from Assam base using 1,000-pound bombs, destroyed three approach spans and displace the centre span of the Loilaw railroad bridge five miles south of Mongaung. —A. P.

Jap Cargoship And Transport Attacked

LONDON, May 9.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC: The text of the communique said "Madang: our medium and long-range fighters with a strong fighter escort attacked a transport and cargoship off the harbour entrance. The transport, its decks and superstructure crowded with troops, was first set on fire by machine-gun strafing and then sunk by three direct hits from masthead height with 500-pound bombs. Two direct hits with heavy bombs were registered on the freighter which was left burning and sinking. Thirteen or more "Zeros" intercepted and one was shot down and two damaged in aerial combat. Another "Zero" caught on the ground before taking off was destroyed by strafing. Enemy-occupied villages along the coast were bombed and strafed on the homeward flight. —Reuter.

RESEARCH ON SUGARCANE

OOTACAMUND, May 8.

A comprehensive questionnaire eliciting information on the past and future lines of research on sugarcane has been sent to Government Departments, to cane-growers, large and small, and to sugar-factory owners by Sir T. E. Venkataraman, who is now conducting a sugarcane survey of the country under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—A. P.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FALL OF TUNIS & BIZERTA

LAHORE:— The significance of the fall of Tunis and Bizerta was explained by Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Central Organiser of the National War Front, addressing a meeting of National War Front workers at the Y. M. C. A. [illegible]

Allies Move West From Buthidaung

Jap Forces Cut Roadlink In Mungdaw: R. A. F. Attack On Supply Sampins

NEW DELHI, May 9.

In Arakan our troops have moved north-west and west from Buthidaung, the movements being successfully completed without interference by the enemy, says an India Command Joint War 'communique.'

There is nothing to report from the sector west of Mayu ridge.

ROAD SHELLED BY JAP MORTARS

Our forces in Buthidaung have moved northwest and west following the cutting of the roadlink in Maungdaw by strong Japanese forces who have brought up mortars to shell the road, writes Associated Press special correspondent. This runs by a stream tunnelling twice through precipitous hills of the Mayu Ridge, which divided our forces in Buthidaung from the main force on the coast in the Maungdaw area.

The Buthidaung force struck, northwards and then westwards to rejoin the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road on the coastal side of the Jap roadblock. There has been some hard fighting but the enemy almost throughout maintained the initiative and it is a difficult country wherein to forestall what the enemy intend to do being the more suitable principle, "attack being the best method of defence."

JAP. POSITIONS BOMBED

Yesterday May 8 R. A. F. Blenheims attacked enemy objectives at Mayohaung a few miles east of the Kaladan River. Bombs were seen to burst on their targets and some large fires were started.

Further south Hurricanes attacked 50 supply sampins on the Anthaung, sinking or badly damaging half of them. They also destroyed another two sampins near Mindya and inflicted severe damage on a large steamer near Kantha.

In the upper Chindwin a formation of Blenheims bombed an enemy occupied village near Yazagyo.

ATTACK ON MYINGYAN RLY. STATION

Last night Wellington bombers attacked Myingyan Railway station. A good weight of bombs was dropped and many bursts were observed across the lines and in the station area.

None of our aircraft is missing.—A. P.

Four-Footed "Enemy" Retreats

NEW DELHI, May 9.

The elephant at the tunnel is a story coming from the Arakan front before the Japanese cut the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road. On a dark night Indian sepoys who were guarding one of the entrances to the tunnel on the strategic Maungdaw-Buthidaung road heard crashings and noises and saw a shape moving in front. A sepoy challenged twice and when there was no reply fired with a rifle, whereupon he was picked up by the elephants trunk and dashed to the ground. Another sepoy thinking that the Japs were attacking fired a Brengun. The elephant then picked up the Bren and crowned the sepoy with it. Thereupon firing from our troops was opened all round. The elephant thought the better of entering the tunnel and retired strategically to the jungle and the night became once more peaceful.

Why Arakan Venture Proved A "Damp Squib"

NEW DELHI, May 9.

Some of the reasons of the Arakan venture having proved a damp-squib are the following:— Firstly the original scheme, which was the fundamental of the whole campaign, namely capturing Akyab by sea thus cutting off the Japanese Mayu Peninsula was not carried out owing to lack of shipping.

EARLY SUCCESSES NOT EXPLOITED

Secondly, we did not exploit rapidly enough our early successes in Maungdaw and Buthidaung at the end of past year by following up the retreating Jap rapidly. This was partly due to the sudden unseasonable heavy rains which held up supplies on the roads and also powercraft were not ready to bring them across land to Mayu river or to enter the mouth of the river as they did later so that troops and supplies had to move forward at Sampan rate—about 2 miles per hour. Powercraft would have enabled us to capture Rathedaung before the Japs dug in.

On the coastal side it is doubtful whether sufficient use was made of R. I. N. ships by the army in landing troops behind the Jap lines in the Donbaik area, plans always being postponed as conditional on the army taking Donbaik frontally which they never did.

Thirdly, owing to the fact we did not make sufficient use of sea and water craft we could not throw in sufficient bodies of men quickly at strategic points cutting off Jap communications so that there was not sufficient punch behind the advance.

Whether the enemy will consider worth holding Buthidaung and losing troops before malaria and bombings remains to be seen. They will also have difficulty in bringing up supplies.

"SPLEEN RATE" IN ARAKAN

NEW DELHI, May 9

British and Indian troops on the Arakan Front have found an expression which, although well-known to the Medical profession, is a new one to them. They talk about the "spleen rate". To a layman it sounds like something to do with bad temper, but in Arakan it is a measure of one of the worst scourges of mankind—malaria.

In Arakan and Assam people have one of the highest "spleen rates" in the world, between 75 and 100 per cent.

INVESTORS FORTUNE

Buy shares for Rs. 200/-, face value Rs. 100/-, till 31st May 1943, get Dividend Rs. 12/-, per share in July and count your earning 36% p.a. You can never expect elsewhere in an old established concern, why should take the risks of new concern where incomes are uncertain.

THE JWALA BANK LIMITED,

Head Office: THE MALL, AGRA,

was established in 1923, has Branches all over India already paid Dividends 8, 9, 10, 11% 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Year respectively, this year expected 12% thus our shareholders will be getting back 50% of their capital in the last five years only. You can judge from its rapid improvements in ten months given below:—

CAPITAL & RESERVE on 30-6-42 about Rupees Thirteen Lacs & on 30th April, 1943 Seventeen Lacs.

DEPOSITS.....Rupees Thirty-two Lacs and on 30th April 1943 Fifty-two Lacs.

CASH (Ratio 49%) Rupees Ten Lacs and on 30th April 1943 Twenty-two Lacs.

A.-I. Weather Report

POONA, May 9.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 5th May 1943: Allahabad 110 79 0, Bombay 93 79 0 Calcutta 94 75 0, Cawnpore 109 76 0, Cuttack 102 81 0, Darjiling 63 53 0.1 Delhi 105 74 0, Dehra Dun 98 69 0, Jacobabad 109 76 0, Karachi 88 80 0, Lahore 103 71 0, Lucknow 110 73 0, Madras 91 78 0, Nagpur 109 87 0, Patna 99 78 0, Peshawar 96 62 0, Shillong 75 57 0.1, Simla 74 60 0.—A. P.

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

MOMENTOUS VICTORY

It had been expected that Axis forces in Tunisia, attacked on the entire front by greatly superior forces and fighting desperately with everything they had, would, by reason of their own determined resistance, one day crumple up suddenly. But it was not expected that within twenty-four hours of the first important crack in their defences practically all would be over. This is what has happened in Tunisia. It is blitzkrieg after the Wehrmacht's own fashion. It seems to have been brought about not only through Allied superiority in men, armour and planes but also by a brilliant piece of manoeuvre, which deceived the Germans, as also, indeed, Allied observers. A good part of the Eighth Army and its armour seems to have been quietly sent to the central sector while General Montgomery was making a show of attacking in the south. The reinforced First Army thus broke through in great strength in the centre and the American and French troops crashed forward with all their might in the north. General von Arnim simply collapsed.

The result of the Allied blitzkrieg strategy is that the defeated Axis forces have been cut into a number of isolated pockets. Those caught in the regions Tebourba, Medjez el Bab and Zaghouan appear doomed to imminent annihilation. And according to Algiers Radio they comprise some 120,000 men. If this is not an exaggerated estimate the force that is trying to escape into the Bon Peninsula may also be as numerous. And it is this force which the Axis may be desiring to save. The chances of a Dunkirk, however, are worse than negligible. In the first place, the British are already on the heels of these forces. In the second place Allied air activity over the fleeing columns is overwhelmingly destructive. And in the third place aircraft and naval forces operating from three different directions have been working havoc with Axis shipping around the Tunisian coast.

The quarter million German and Italians are, therefore, doomed and it may confidently be expected that what is now no more than a "man hunt" on a large scale will end soon and Tunisia will be cleaned up in a week or ten days. That is why it is a great victory, a victory which is sufficiently momentous to evoke congratulatory messages from M. Stalin himself. For it opens up those tremendous possibilities which have been so eagerly discussed ever since the British defeated Rommel at El Alamein and the Americans landed in French Africa. The period has been marked by regular alternations of hope and disappointment. But it is now over. And an excitedly expectant world looks forward to the next moves of which the fighting in North Africa, however magnificent and historic in itself, was nonetheless a preliminary.

Government & Publicity

Sir Sultan Ahmed's decision as member for Information and Broadcasting to set up a Publicity Advisory Board consisting of officials and non-officials is so natural for the Head of the Department that the wonder is the idea did not occur to his predecessors or their chief, the Viceroy. If there were a really National Government at the Centre, every member of which could identify himself with the Government and the war, a Publicity Board would have been promptly appointed by them, though the simple fact of the Government being National would have relieved them of 90 per cent of their work. Every well-informed Indian would have acted as a publicity volunteer. The present Government's need for publicity is obviously very great, but knowing only too well their limitations in convincing the people, they did not appoint any Publicity Board including representative non-officials. Sir Sultan seems to be more hopeful and in any case the need for official publicity is getting greater and greater as the gulf between Government and the people is getting wider and wider. Sir Sultan Ahmed promises to respond to public opinion and reform the existing publicity arrangements. The first reform that he should initiate is to end or mend immediately the propagandist activities of his subordinates in America. If there is to be In[illegible] propaganda in U. S. A. [illegible]

must be handled by men who truly desire India to be free and it must not justify British imperialism but promote the cause of Indian freedom.

Sir Sultan will have a pretty hard task in enlisting the support of the Press for all that the Government are doing in the name of the war. Between the present Government on the one hand and the people and the Press on the other there are too many differences to be yet composed. To his press conference at Delhi he said: "The war has to be won and nothing should be said or done which would directly or indirectly hamper war efforts. If you agree with me and act up to it you will find in me strongest champion of all your sacred right and privileges."

All are agreed that nothing prejudicial must be said or done. But the trouble is that the present unrepresentative Government often get panicky about the war and jail men not only on groundless suspicion but also just to prevent any chance of their saying or doing anything which in their panicky mind they may regard as prejudicial. And they come down upon the papers protesting against such drastic measures. In these circumstances the Indian press can expect but little justice from one who however well-meaning, is responsible mainly to the Viceroy who is constitutionally irresponsible. Nor can the proposed Publicity Board adequately serve its purpose unless the entire central administration is made national and responsible for the nation.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Belgium And Holland

On the 10th of May, 1940, Herr Adolf Hitler felt compelled "to ensure the neutrality" of Belgium, Holland and Luxemboourg, "by means of arms"; in other words, he invaded them without any warning. To-day Hitler would wish that he was not reminded of the anniversary, not because he experiences any agonising pangs of conscience over his action but because the time is so utterly unsuited to any satisfactory celebration of the event. A cruel destiny having forsaken him in Russia has now chosen this particular month of May to make him face the loss of Tunisia and its future consequences. But if Hitler wants to forget, the rest of the world does not. The anniversary is another reminder of butchery and plunder to which Europe has been subjected by Nazis on a scale unparalleled in its history, and its history is full of them. It is also, on the other hand, a reminder of the gallantry with which patriotism has defied and continues to defy the horrible brutalities of "conqueror." Tribute is due from every freedom-loving man to the patriots in the Low Countries as elsewhere, who have suffered almost every conceivable kind of physical and mental torture for three long years and have yet not surrendered their souls.

What About Empire?

But this year's anniversary also brings them a message of greater hopefulness and cheer. The situation has definitely changed and, if the great Allies play their part, the day of deliverance is not very far off. There will be more trials and tribulations for them, but in the end is liberation. Liberation from the cynical protectors of "neutrality" is now assured. Holland and Belgium, as so many other countries of Europe, will be restored to freedom. But what about their Empires? How will they be liberated? The answer is simple. The Belgians have not lost it and experience the deepest feeling of gratification in the fact that the coloured people of the Congo are quite loyal to them and that perfect peace and happiness reigns in the country thanks to the lack of friction between the White Master and black slave. The Dutch Empire has, of course, yet to be won and made available for return. But once restored to whom it belongs(!) it, too, will doubtless resemble the Congo paradise. For, no charter—and we do not forget the "Atlantic Charter"—has been promulgated or will be promulgated to free the subjects of the subjected.

Dr. Khare's Joy

Dr. N. B. Khare has vehemently denied the report published in a Nagpur paper that he had expressed to the Viceroy his complete acceptance of the present policy of the Government towards the Congress. We welcome the denial and its vehemence, though Dr. Khare's acceptance of an office spurned by an Indian member as a protest against Government's policy tells its own tale. Dr. Khare adds that his heart is filled with "joy at the thought that at least the alien ruling race has recognised my administrative capacity which my own countrymen headed by the Saint of Sewagram, five years ago, had thought it fit to question and also branded me as one who had lost his mental poise." In fairness to Gandhiji and the Congress it must be stated that their differences with Dr. Khare were based on other grounds than the one suggested here. But it is neither pleasant nor necessary to mention them here. To many Dr. Khare's new appointment may cause sorrow rather than joy. But it all shows how men differ and [illegible]

India In World Currency Union

By K. T. SHAH

VI*

Subject to certain limitations, member countries have the right to buy foreign exchange from the Fund for settling their adverse balances. The Fund also may sell foreign exchanges against its local currency to any country to facilitate a settlement of debts, including formerly defaulted debts, if that course is considered to be in the interests of international economy.

This seems to be an alarmingly retrograde provision. Now that it is commonly conceded that the defaulted debts from the last war are beyond the power of the parties defaulting to pay, what is the advantage of listing that very remote,—almost unlikely—possibility in the functions of the Fund, even as an after-thought, or a might-be? This war will be adding a still larger burden of debt on almost every country. The very introduction of the Lease-Lend system is intended to avoid the complications likely to arise from large-scale transfers in liquidation of such debts. The world must learn the lesson of human solidarity, as the essential preliminary to post-war reconstruction. Any unreasonable emphasis on such inconvenient, if not embarrassing,—features can only result in accentuating international "misentente."

If the Fund's holding of any local currency falls below 15 per cent of the quota, the Fund will recommend to the country concerned measures for rectifying its balance of payments. This recommendation will, of course, be in the nature of a royal command. Scarce currencies will be rationed amongst member countries.

Member countries agree to sell to the Fund any surplus gold and foreign exchange, which they may have acquired 'after' joining the Fund. But nothing is stated regarding surplus gold acquired by any country "before" joining the Fund except as part of the quota. They will be bound to discourage any unnecessary accumulation of foreign balances, even in private hands, in their country. Does this mean a bar on foreign investments after the War? On all gold and foreign exchange operations by the Fund, a charge of one quarter per cent. will be levied.

The value of each member currency will be fixed by the Fund in gold or Unitas. The Fund will accept Unitas deposits through payments of gold or Unitas credits, the latter being freely convertible into gold, or any other currency, presumably at fixed rates. The Fund's Unitas position must be maintained, if any currency depreciates or appreciates.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

(B) The next important feature of the American Plan is the creation of an International Board to control the Fund. Its members will be appointed by participating nations, and the voting power in the Board will be fixed according to each country's contribution. This is certainly more definite than the British Plan on the same head. Each country will have 100 votes plus one vote per one million dollars of its quota. Any country may be declared a defaulter by a simple majority of the Board; but withdrawal from the fund, once having acceded to it, will require at least two years' notice. Here, also, the American proposal is far more explicit, intelligible, and commendable.

THE AMERICAN VETO

Voting rights of Member countries would depend on the contributions, with a maximum for any one country of 25 per cent. of the total votes. It is this provision, coupled with the requirement of a 4/5ths majority for withdrawal, which seems to have provoked the greatest criticism in Britain. America naturally wishes every member, once acceding, to remain in the Fund for ever; while a certain freedom of action seems to be desired by Britain, even at the risk of jeopardising Fund, and its principal aims.

OPERATIONS OF THE FUND

The Board of the Fund will have absolute power to fix exchange rates of participating countries. It may authorise fluctuations within specified limits in the ratios of exchange between several currencies. Generally the Board's decision on all such matters will require a four-fifths majority. The Fund may require any Member country to buy the currency of any other member country, to cover the latter's adverse trade balance to the former.

CREATING NEW CURRENCY

(C) Another noteworthy feature of the Morgenthau scheme is that the Fund may issue its own obligations, which may be sold or discounted in any participating country, with its Government's consent.

Member countries undertake—

(i) to maintain their exchange rates, as fixed by the Fund, and not to alter them except as the Fund approves;

(ii) to abandon all foreign exchange restrictions, (except on capital transfers) as soon as each member country considers it advisable;

(iii) not to impose additional restrictions, without the Fund's approval;

(iv) not to engage in competitive depreciation of their currencies;

(v) the Fund itself may recommend removal of restrictions;

(vi) unauthorised international capital movements will be prevented by closer collaboration.

FUND'S CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

By these provisions the Fund will obtain a control over international trade, which will gradually redeem it from being the happy hunting-ground of private profit-seekers. Foreign trade will be transformed into a closely,—almost rigidly—regulated public utility in each country, which will very soon have to be made into a national monopoly, if the community as a whole is not to be victimised and burdened for the exclusive benefit of the private merchant, banker or finance capitalist. And when foreign trade is converted into a public utility service, conducted as a national monopoly in each country, it would be impossible to leave internal trade unregulated for long. The foundation will thus be well and truly and enduringly laid for a socialist economy all over the world.

GOLD TO THE FRONT AGAIN

(D) The American plan definitely aims at attainment of stability, "by fixing currency values in terms of gold," which will be achieved by the preceding measures. This will mean a new lease of life for gold but it is open to question if it will be truly advantageous for world economy as a whole. Gold is a false god, raised into an almighty ruler of international commerce by interested parties for their own ends. The sooner the idol is smashed and overthrown, the better for the economic health of the world. The presence in America of large gold stocks may disincline that country to agree to a policy of wholesale iconoclasm. But there is no need to despair.

ESSENTIAL CHANNELS MAINTAINED

(E) Retention of essential channels of international trade and international banking by international transactions, is also a part of the American proposals. Exactly what is meant by this is not clear from the cabled summaries. We must wait for the text of the proposal before offering any comment.

(To Be Continued)

*Previous articles of the series appeared on April 20, 21, 22, 26 and 28.

SIR C. V. RAMAN ON SCIENCE AND WAR

INDORE, May 9.

"When a man of science is called upon to help defend his country against wanton aggression, he can scarcely be considered as doing a signal act if he brings his superior knowledge to bear upon the problem of defeating the enemy. The classic story of how Archimedes held Syracuse against the Romans by inventing new engines of defence and offence may be recalled in this connection," says Sir C. V. Raman of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, writing in the "Holkar State Sentinel" under caption "Science and War", replying to the charge often made that science and scientists have contributed to the horrors of war by the invention of new weapons and engines of destruction.

ALFRED NOBEL'S TRAGEDY

Sir C. V. Raman says: "Indeed Syracuse fell to the Romans by treachery and not by any failure on the part of Archimedes. It is also worthy of remark that the inventions and discoveries which are made for promoting the arts of peace often prove deadly weapons in warfare. Alfred Nobel invented dynamite for use in road-making and mining and not for blasting human lives into eternity. Indeed, it also often happens that scientific inventions of the most abstruse character made without any thought of practical application make a vital contribution to defensive and offensive warfare. A few instances of this kind may be quoted from recent experience.

WONDER OF QUARTZ PLATES

"A few years ago, a research student working in my laboratory developed and published a method by which thin metallic films bounded by a very sharp straight edge may be deposited on plates of glass. The technique was developed for using such films in an optical investigation of purely theoretical interest. Quite recently, a request was received from the United States for full details of the process for use in connection with the manufacture of sighting devices for artillery. Another and better-known example is the use of quartz plates in war on land and sea.

One of the most remarkable developments in modern physics is the discovery of the fact that a thin plate of a crystal of quartz cut in a suitable manner can be set and maintained in mechanical vibration at a very high and constant rate of many millions per second of time depending on the thickness of the plate. Such vibrations are excited and maintained by coating the two surfaces of the quartz plate with a film of gold and connecting the faces with the terminals of an electrical oscillating or wireless circuit of very high frequency tuned to the mechanical vibrations of the quartz plate.

This invention has had many useful applications in the science and art of radio-communication, and in the production and study of the inaudible sound-waves of very high frequency known as ultrasonics. 'Per contra', such quartz-plates have also been used in submarine signalling and in the war against the U-boats at sea.

ANOTHER DEADLY WEAPON

It is also known that the technique of the blitz-warfare developed by the Nazis and used by them in the present war on land was to a very large extent based on the use of portable quartz-plate controlled wireless sets for maintaining continuous communications between the headquarters of the invading army and the various mobile units of which it was composed. Thus, the piezo-electric property of quartz which at one time was known only to a few physicists interested in abstruse branches of crystal physics became a deadly weapon which at least temporarily decided the fate of many nations."

One Injured In Police Firing At Ahmedabad

Sequel To Stone-Throwing Near Chowki: 31 Sentenced For August Disturbances At Kumbakonam

AHMEDABAD, May 9.

ONE PERSON WAS INJURED TO-DAY WHEN THE POLICE OPENED FIRE TO DISPERSE A PROCESSION WHICH INDULGED IN STONE THROWING NEAR KHADIA POLICE CHOWKI.

THE POLICE MADE LATHI CHARGES AT TWO OTHER PLACES AND ARRESTED 6 PERSONS WHEN STONES WERE THROWN AT THE POLICE.—A. P.

THIRTY-ONE SENTENCED FOR RIOTING

KUMBAKONAM, May 8.

Thirty-one persons were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Additional First Class Magistrate, Kumbakonam, under various sections of the Defence of India Rules for the offence of causing riot and other prejudical acts in the town in August last.

There were altogether 34 accused of whom 3 were acquitted.

SENTENCED FOR URGING OFFICIALS TO RESIGN

COIMBATORE, May 8.

Seven persons were sentenced to 10 months' R. I. each by the Additional First Class Magistrate, Coimbatore, under the Defence of India Rules for the offence of writing letters to Government Officials asking them to resign. —A. P

WOMEN WORKERS' SENTENCES REDUCED

BHIMAVARAM, May 8.

The Government have reduced to 3 months' the sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment imposed on Srimati G. Venkayamma and Srimati Subhadra by the local Sub-Divisional Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules in February last.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT. TO PAY COMPENSATION

MADRAS, May 7:—The Government of Madras, it is learnt, have asked Presidents of District Boards and commissioners of Municipal Councils to furnish an estimate of any loss sustained by them as a result of damage caused to their buildings and other property during the recent civil disobedience movement with particulars as to the nature of damage and circumstances under which it was caused and to report also the amount of compensation required to repair the damage in each case.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM JAIL

KARACHI, May 7.—Five convicts are reported to have escaped from the Kambar sub-Jail. It is stated that when a policeman opened the door of a cell to give meals to the prisoners, one of them flung an earthen jar at his head and another snatched away his gun. In all five of them made good their escape.

Eventually four were, however, arrested while the other is absconding.

SECURITY PRISONER RELEASED

JUBBULPORE, May 9.

Shrimati Subhadra Kumari Chowhan, M.L.A., who had been interned in the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, as a security prisoner under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, has been released on medical grounds unconditionally.—United Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Paris Radio states that the United States Government is negotiating with Portugal for a temporary occupation of Cape Verde Islands. The Radio added that the islands are to be occupied by Brazilian troops.

• • •

Mr. Laksmi Hankar Misra, Bar.-at-law has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh. Mr. Justice Madeley I.C.S., at present acting as a judge of the same Court is to continue for another year with effect from May 11.

• • •

Chungking: Chinese "Puppet" Governments who have revolted against the Japanese in the Tiensin area of North China are still holding out in the region of Tangku.

• • •

A Chinese communique states that Japanese landing parties which gained a foothold on the southern shore of Tungting Lake have been repulsed The Japanese drive westwarrd on the south bank of the Yangtese river to the Northwest of the Lake appears to have made some progress. Japanese troops entered the town of Ansiang on Friday evening.

• • •

Chunging. The capture of Tunis and Bizerta marks the turning point of the war and the beginning of the collapse of the Axis, the Chinese Minister of War and Chief of General Staff, General Ho Ying Ching, said today.—Reuter.

• • •

HYDERABAD: H. E. H. the Nizam has sanctioned Rs. 82,000 for establishing a colony of retired army men in Nizamabad District. Out of the sum, Rs. 58,000 will be advanced to the colonists as a loan recoverable by easy instalments and the rest will be given to them as Government grant.

Eighth Army For Invasion Of Europe?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, May 9.

A message from Zurich says: According to an unimpeachable source, General Ramcke left Berlin hurriedly last morning in order to join Rommel at his Headquarters in Sicily.

There are good reasons to believe that there is anxiety over the "curious inactivity of Gen. Montgomery."

Gen. Ramcke is reported to have said, "I have myself witnessed the extraordinary strength of the Eighth Army which must be considered one of the best fighting units. I share the opinion with Rommel that the Eighth Army has been chosen to launch attack on the European continent. The inactivity of the Eighth Army is explicable. It is due to preparations for an invasion of the Continent."

Questions For Mr. Beverley Nichols

I was present at the Progressive Group meeting on Wednesday evening when Mr. Beverley Nichols addressed the Group on "India, England and Democracy."

At the end of the talk, the chairman announced that the speaker would not be able to answer any questions that the audience may put to him, as he was suffering from a bad foot. However, we hope Mr. Nichols' foot is alright now to enable him to answer through the press.

Amongst the many things he spoke, he emphasised the point that "the old conception of the Empire is dead and buried," and that, according to him, this was the opinion of the common Britisher in England to-day—the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, to quote him precisely. I suppose Mr. Nichols, too, thinks alike with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, so far as British Imperial policy goes. If that be so, one would like to know what Mr. Nichols, along with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, has to say about the various pronouncements of Mr. Winston Churchill and other British statesmen on their Empire policy. For instance, Mr. Churchill declared that the Atlantic Charter did not apply to India, that he had not become the king's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, and when Mr. Oliver Stanley told us that the administration of British colonial possessions after the war would remain the sole concern of the British Government. In the light of such imperial arrogance displayed by British statesmen, one definitely does not see the "old conception of the Empire" dying (as seen by Mr. Beverley Nichols and Mr. and Mrs. Smith) but instead a new one trying to emerge and consolidate itself with the old. Mr. Nichols preferred to remain conveniently silent on this point.

He had also something to tell us about the Indian press, and complained that his writings were distorted in certain Indian newspapers, and proceeded to remind us that that was "certainly not journalism". His complaint may be perfectly legitimate, and he may be justified in criticising the Indian press or a certain section of it. But does he know how the British press handles Indian news in his own country? Being a journalist himself, he ought to. Does he know, for instance how the greatest Indian National organisation was slandered in the "Sunday Despatch" of England, with the "dancing girls" story and "Mrs. Gandhi walking all the way to Birla House from Bori Bunder with her baggage on her head at the time of the last A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay? Does he ever care to read the malicious outpourings in the British press about Gandhiji being called a fifth columnist and "quisling after his being imprisoned without charge or trial? Is this journalism Mr. Nichols? Mr. Nichols is still living in a glass house. He had better not throw stones at others.

MINU J. CHHOY.

"EXPLOITED BY THEIR LEADER"

KARACHI, May 9.

The Hon. Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Minister for Information and Home Affairs, Government of Sind, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I have seen in this morning's papers an Associated Press telegram from Lahore in which it is stated that a Sind Hindu deputation met Raja Narendranath and other Hindu leaders in Lahore. I am sorry that these gentlemen from Sind should be carrying on a political agitation against their Hindu colleagues who have joined the Sind Cabinet.

Messrs. Jethmal Parsram and Shamdas Gidvani are conducting themselves like political agitators creating bitter feelings between the two communities in Sind. Recently at a meeting at Hyderabad, they threatened recurrence of Hindu-Muslim riots like the Sukkur riots. These two gentlemen are being exploited by their leader for his own ulterior ends. —A. P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW DELHI, May 8.

In Arakan, east of the Mayu ridge, the enemy has obtained a position astride the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road, about four miles west of Buthidaung. Despite substantial casualties inflicted by our troops, the Japanese have succeeded in reinforcing their forward units, thereby developing a direct threat to our position in the Buthidaung area.

—India Command Communique

* * *

"All", assured Sir Sultan, addressing foreign correspondents, "that we ask is that Indians should be extended the same hospitality and welcome in other countries as people from those countries have been accorded in India."

But, of course "we" are prepared to, and do, make exceptions, voluntarily and unasked as, for instance, Jawaharlal's nieces.

* * *

"India is the world in miniature."

—Sir Sultan Ahmed.

And the Government of India?

* * *

In a telegram of welcome from New Delhi Swami Bhawani Dayal Agent, Natal Indian Congress demands from Dr. N. B. Khare, New Overseas Member, "serious attention and bold action" in regard to the S. A. Indian problem.

We heartily sympathise with Dr. Khare. They are trying to put him on the spot, as it were even before he starts for New Delhi.

* * *

Twenty-five members of the All-India Committee of Hindu Mahasabha currently in session at New Delhi, staged a walkout as a protest against the President's rulings.

We appreciate his aspiration. But Mr. Savarkar should not go too far in rivalling Mr. Jinnah.

* * *

Reuter reports that the news of the fall of Bizerta and Tunis "was given great emphasis on the Moscow radio and the Russian Press."

The trouble is that the emphasis is on the second syllable.

* * *

BRITISH FORCES CAPTURE CRETE VILLE. —Headline.

Good. Let's hope it's a distant relation to Crete.

REBEL "PUPPET" GOVTS. HOLD OUT

CHUNGKING: Chinese "Puppet" Governments who have revolted against the Japanese in the Tiensin area of North China are still holding out in the region of Tangku, it is officially reported here.

A Chinese 'communique' states that Japanese landing parties which gained a foothold on the southern shore of Tungtin have been repulsed. The Japanese drive westward on the south bank of the Yangtese river to the northwest of the lake appears to have made some progress. Japanese troops entered the town of Ansiang on Friday evening.—Reuter.

"Outlines Of Literature"

In the two volumes of "The Outline of Literature" (Edited by J. Drinkwater & others—George Newnes Ltd., London) sold in India by certain well-known agency, no mention is made of the creative minds of India in letters, though mention is made therein of the works of important figures in central European literature, and of French and German writers. Surely, the poetry of Tagore and Sarojini Naidu cannot be put down, even by Western men of letters, as a chorus of minor voices.

Will this omission is remedied, by the Editors of this "Outline", in future editions?

A. G. SHARMA.

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ABROGATION OF DEATH PENALTY

INDORE, May 9.

The National Council for the Abolition of Death Penalty has received information that death penalty has been either legally abolished or completely abrogated by disuse in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Argentine, Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Queensland (Australia).

In none of these States, it is stated, has there been an increase in the number of crimes previously punishable by death. On the other hand several States have reported a considerable decrease. This has been the case especially in Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, and Queensland, and the Belgium Minister of Justice has very rightly pointed out that "the lesson has been learnt, that the best means of inculcating respect for human life is to refrain from taking life in the name of the law."

Advocates of penal reform are of opinion that this information gives a blow to the common belief that the abolition of capital punishment might result in an increase of murder cases

It may be recalled here that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar announced the abolition of capital punishment in the State in his famous address to the Patels last year.—United Press.

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City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: Vaishak Shud 6. 1999.
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 5, 1362.
Parsi: Ader 8, 1312.
Sunrise: 7-7 a.m. Sunset 8-2 p.m.
Hightide: 3-05, 16-06.
Lowtide: 8-56, 22-28.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

"KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Municipal Fire Watching Organisation will give a demonstration on A. R. P. by a Cinema Show, to-day, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plots 11 and 12 Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road."

PARTY TO AMBEDKAR: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will visit Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to-day (Monday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Later on, he will be entertained to tea at the Taj Mahal Hotel by Mr. M. L. Dahanukar the President of the Chamber

L. S. G. D EXAMINATION. The following students have passed the L. S. G. D. Examination held in the month of April 1943, under the auspices of Local S. G. I. (In order of Merits):—L. G. Gokhaley (with distinction), P. R. Rao, G. Gomes, J. D. Hombal, C. L. Kotak, Chalapathi Rao, A. M. Patil, M. I. Hussain, P. R. Pradhan, Arvind N. Joshi, R. Samuel, B. K. Parulkar, Keshav Prasad, and R. C. Desai.
Exempted in Papers V. and VI.: T. B. Desai.

Sarker Visualises Freedom For India After War!

CHANDERNAGORE, May 7.

"Although by thier own struggle and endeavours the Indians have not yet realised the freedom they are aspiring for, I believe that through the force of circumstances and the efforts of the United Nations that freedom will come to India at the close of the present war", observed Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker in the course of his opening address at the annual function of the Prabartak Sangha held here to-day.

Mr. Sarkar said that just as France, Poland and the Low Countries on the Continent, which lost the struggle and with it lost their freedom, could reasonably look forward to their freedom being restored to them on the victory of the Allied nations, so India too might well expect that the logic of circumstances would be too compelling for freedom being denied to her after the war. Both Great Britain and America had committed themselves to the principles of democracy and the liberation of the human race and of subject nations throughout the world from the shackles of bondage When it was considered that those subject races constituted more than half the population of the world, Mr Sarker felt that neither America nor Great Britain could, in establishing the new world order after the war, possibly support the mockery of democracy that the continued subjection of these peoples would mean.—A P.

Sikhs & Hindu Conference

LAHORE, May 9.

The Shiromoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee at a meeting held to-day under the presidency of Master Tara Singh adopted a resolution condemning the conduct of the Sikhs who participated in the Provincial Hindu Conference at Lyallpur when "it was made quite clear by the Chairman of the Reception Committee that Hindus alone could participate in that conference".

By another resolution the Committee reiterated that Sikhs not Hindus and any Sikh calling himself a Hindu failed to represent the Sikh community anywhere.—United Press.

"GANDHI RELEASE WEEK."

LAHORE, May 9

The Lahore Students' Union will observe the week from May 10 to 16 as Gandhi Release Week.—United Press.

Preakness Stakes

PIMLICO (Racetrack, Baltimore), May 8.

Count Fleet winner of Kentucky Derby, won Preakness Stakes here this afternoon in the smallest field for 54 years, in one minute, 57 five-tenths seconds, paying two dollars 30 cents on tote.—Reuter.

Facilities For Training In Indian Navy

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Special educational facilities have been granted by the Government of Bombay to enable eligible boys to be prepared for the training ships of the Royal Indian Navy.

Twenty sets of scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each, tenable for two years (1943-44 and 1944-45) are to be instituted at Dapoli, Sangameshwar and Ratnagiri. These scholarships will be available to candidates selected by the Assistant Director of Recruiting, Southern Area, for recruitment to the Royal Indian Navy (for admission to "Dilawar" or "Bahadur") and residing in any of the hostels to be set up at these three centres. The parent or guardian of a candidate to whom a scholarship is awarded will have to enter into a bond to the effect that he will, if called upon, reimburse the whole value of the scholarship to the Government, if the candidate, when of age, either does not attempt to join the "Dilawar" or "Bahadur" or, after selection does not proceed to those ships.

At each of the three centres a teacher will be chosen to give special instructions to the boys in the hostels intending to join the Navy.

SURAT, May 9.

The Government of Baroda are seeking ways and means to increase the productivity of land in the post-war period, according to a Press Note from Baroda which says the Government have appointed a committee to devise a plan for post-war economic reconstruction.

MERCILESS AGGRESSION

Welles On German Commercial Policy

TOLEDO (Ohio) May 8.

There must be no more economic aggression in the post-war world, said the United States Under-Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles addressing the Toledo Forum of Peace to-night.

Mr. Welles declared "achievement of freedom from economic aggression is an integral and essential part of the task to which humanity must dedicate its collective wisdom and endeavour; creation of enduring peace when war is won."

Speaking on Germany's prewar economic policy, Mr. Welles said that it represented "the ultimate in unbridled, ruthless and merciless agression The German commercial policy was designed to pave the way for conquest. It sought to reorient the economic structure of central and south-eastern Europe with the purpose of making Germany the industrial centre of the area supplied with raw materials and foodstuffs by European "colonies."—Reuter.

"Desert Rats" Commander Becomes Major-General

LONDON, May 7

Appointed Commander of "The Desert Rats" (the Seventh Armoured Division) after the death of General Jock Campbell Victoria Cross, Colonel (temporary Major General) F W Messervy had now been made Major General, states Friday night's 'London Gazette'

General Messervy is one of the discoveries' of the Libyan Campaigns

It was reported last summer that with members of his staff he was captured by the Germans, but escaped with his officers He holds the D.S.O won in the Second Libyan campaign and is A.C.B.—Reuter

Tobacco Merchants' Grievances

The Gujerat Tobacco Merchants' Association, Nadiad, has passed resolutions, forbidding members of the Association to solve individually any problems arising from the present situation in the tobacco market, and reserving such work for the Association only; forbidding merchants and brokers not to purchase tobacco from any one; nor to sell any stuff to anybody, but to keep the stock lying where it is at present; and requesting the Government to inform the Association and the public before levying a tax of any sort, and praying for hearing of the people's case by the authorities.

"APPROVED WAR SERVICES."

The Director of Information, Bombay writes: The "approved war service" which entitles candidates for Government appointments to certain concessions has been defined by the Government of Bombay. It is: Service of any kind in a unit or formation liable for service overseas; service in India under military, munitions or stores authorities, with the liability to serve overseas when required; all other service involving subjection to naval, military or air force law; a period of training with a military unit or formation involving liability to serve overseas when required; or such other service as may hereafter be declared to be "approved war service".

FOR ELECTRIC SUPERVISORS AND WIREMEN: The examination for Electrical Supervisors (Competency Certificate) and Wiremen (Wiremen's Certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad simultaneously, commencing from Monday July 26, at 10 a.m.

Forms of application may be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, P.W.D., (Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay). Syllabus and any other information required can be found in "Rules and Conditions for the grant of certificates of competency and permits to supervisors and wiremen and licences to Electrical Contractors, etc.," obtainable at one anna per copy from the Government Book Depot Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

CAIRO: Malta, it is revealed to-day, is being used as "a service station" for giant American "Liberator" bombers based on North Africa for bombing military targets.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, May 8.

On Friday, the New York cotton market was easy on increased selling in distant months. The market fluctuated indecisively for some time and then declined on nervous long liquidation and hedge selling influenced by the favourable tenor of War news. Buyers were cautious pending further C. C. C. developments. The market opened at a rise of 2 points at 20.05 for July and declined to 19.99. The session closed at a net decline of 2 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices gained one point at 22.02c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York July highest ..... multilated
New York July lowest ..... 19.99—04

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 8.

May	20.22
July	19.99
October	19.84
Middling Spot	21.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 8.

May	20.52
July	20.30
October	20.13
Midling Spot	20.80

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 8.

T. T. London on:—	
New York sellers	4.02 1/2
New York buyers	4.03 1/2
Madrid official	40.05
Montreal sellers	4.43
Montreal buyers	4.47
Zurich sellers	17.3
Zurich buyers	17.4
Stockholm sellers	16.85
Stockholm buyers	16.95

The Half-Column "By Dim"

Here is a story that is exclusive, Sir Azizul Haque was granted an audience by the King on the eve of his return to India He was received in Buckingham Palace in a room which was barely furnished. When the King and Queen arrived they sat on a chesterfield, very plainly upholstered. They sat round a little fire in which there was hardly any coal. And they talked. When the audience was over, Sir Aziz got up to leave. He had bowed and was almost near the door, when the King said to him: "By the way, Sir Aziz, don't forget to tell Linlithgow how I live."

This is perhaps the most scathing message that could ever have come from His Majesty to his representative in India. I dare say His Majesty must have read the sort of stuff written by glamour-writers of the Beverley Nichols school, specially stuff that told you that Delhi was in the grand tradition and that any attempt at White House simplicity would be ludicrous affectation It must have jarred on this Smith of England, the first Smith of the land, for Smith he is even though he lives in Buckingham Palace, knowing as he does that in a country at war even its King must shed not only the ceremonial but also the comforts of life

I know that the publishing of this story will not be liked in official quarters, but that cannot be helped. It is a true story and anyone who doubts it can check up with Sir Azizul Haque. And if the message of the King of England means anything to his countrymen here, we Indians will be glad to see some of that simplicity of living in the lives of these Englishmen in India who hold exalted positions and who still cling to the most expensive extravagances of ceremonial and pomp and pageantry, which have no place in wartime living and which to many of us are disgusting to watch There is no doubt now that this pageantry certainly stinks in the nostrils of those finer Englishmen 'at home" who have realized after four years what war really means.

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A. J. FERNANDES & SONS, Kamptee Road, NAGPUR; D. G. GADEKAR & CO., AKOLA.

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YOU WILL FALL FIVE THOUSAND FEET TO YOUR DEATH!
LEGGO!
JUST A LITTLE MORE AND YOU ARE GONE!
AT THAT MOMENT.....
OW!
SIC 'IM, TARTAN!
THE KILLER FALLS FORWARD, INTO EMPTY SPACE... BOGGS LUNGES FRANTICALLY FOR TARTAN'S COLLAR....
BLIMEY, TARTAN, I CAN'T SWING BACK..... I CAN'T HANG ON!

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MUMTAZ SHANTI
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MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

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1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Wanted Philanthropists interested in Education to donate or secure donations of at least Rupees fifty thousand for a newly started Inter College in a countryside in U. P., in great need of help. For particulars write to Principal N. C. College, Khairabad (Oudh) U. P. 1472

1943 Summer Catalogue is ready for release. Please write to Mail Service Department, Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., Batanagar, 24-Parganas. 4430

12. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a 2nd Class Mechanical Engineer for Nawanagar Municipal Water Works. Apply with testimonials, stating age, salary, qualifications, experience, etc. Nowroji Merwanji, Ag. Home Member, Nawanagar State, Jamnagar, Dated 4th May, 1943. (4459)

Wanted:—Accounts Clerk, knowing Typewriting and correspondence. (2) A Stenographer. Apply in your handwriting stating qualifications, age, lowest salary required to Box No. 1475, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Muslim Graduate, knowing Urdu for Local Madrasa. Pay 90-3-152. Apply Box No. 1448, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Assistant Manager, fully conversant with Departmental and Office work apply to the Agents: Bihary Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, 2, giving full details of experience and terms. 4471

Wanted: Experienced and efficient Printer, Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Senior Compositors, Proof Readers, Lino-Operators, Etchers and Store-keeper. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary, age, etc., to Latifi Press, Ltd., Delhi Gate Delhi. 1380

Wanted an Assistant Manager for the Silk and Ribbon Mill in Northern India. Must be textile expert with experience in the line Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary required to R. S. Munnolal Govila, Benares. (1447)

69. FLATS WANTED

Wanted a flat of three or four rooms in Hindu locality. Apply Box No. 1432 "Bombay Chronicle."

65. ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted from 1st June, part or independent Office accommodation with telephone in Fort area. Please write with particulars. Box No. 1476, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Hewett Engineering School, Jagat Narain Road, Lucknow: Applications from Matric and Inter candidates invited for Overseer Class, Session July 1943 and Preparation Class for A.M.I.E. Exam. (Recognised by Govt. of India) Special tuition for A.M.I.C.E. and B.Sc. Engg. (London). Highly qualified Staff. Hostel arrangement Employment facilities. Six merit scholarships. Free Prospectus from Principal. (1318)

803. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Paper Cutting Machine. Apply Famous Cine Litho Works, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. (1474)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Business with Pontoon-Bucket-Dredger, two barges, Store at Mumbra. Offers upto May 21, to S. G. Bhave & Co., Mumbra. 1453

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Finest American Manifold Papers, in war economy size and Indian made duplicator's stencil ink, ready for distribution. Please write to Box No. 1451, "Bombay Chronicle."

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted a large quantity of Pulp Board and Grey Board, foreign and Indian. Apply Famous Cine Litho Works, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. (1473)

Wanted—(a) H. T.—3 core 0225 armoured cable laid direct in the ground—300 yds. (b) L.T.—600 volts —3x.01 unarmoured cable laid direct in the ground—300 yds. (c) 3 x 0.4 unarmoured cable laid direct in the ground —300 yds. (d) H.D. Bare copper No. 6—300 yds. (e) V.I.R. cable 19|18 and 19|16—300 yds. (f) conduit pipe 1-1|2" and 2" gauge 16—300 yds Please quote lowest prices ex-stock and terms of supply. Swaika Oil Mills, 28A, Pollock St., Calcutta. (4401)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap copper borings and burnt copper wire. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel Bombay 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 20-5-43 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (4399)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 Per Inch

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THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 31st May, 1943, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance sheet and Revenue Account for the period ending 31st December, 1942.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Sheth Navinchandra Mafatlal and Sheth Vandravan Purshotam as Directors of the Company.
(4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26-5-43 to 9-6-43 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KALYANBHAI SARABHAI JAVERI,
General Manager.
Bombay, 10th May, 1943. 4479

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION TENDER NOTICE

The Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, invites tenders for the stores detailed below:

Tender No. MP|59713|H61.

Horse Shoe Nails of sizes—(Best trade quality) 95709 lbs.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 10|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta, quoting tender number and remitters' full address on the coupon in the case of money orders.

Tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on the 20th of June, 1943, and opened at 4 p.m. the same day.

Applications not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Administrative Officer, Purchase Branch, Department of Supply, must state in their application for tender forms the name of their banker.

Tender forms are also available for sale in the offices of the Controllers of Supplies at Bombay, Cawnpore, Karachi, Lahore and Madras and the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions) (Supply), Calcutta|New Delhi and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of tender fees direct to the officers concerned. (4439)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

Mr. KRISHNAJI NILKANTH SAHANE, of Vile Parle has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client NAVNITLAL HIMATLAL SHAH ANANDWALA.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift or in any manner howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Tamarind Lane, Alli Chambers, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground being portion of Plot No. 28 of Town Planning Scheme Vile Parle No. 2 together with the buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vile Parle (East) admeasuring 1900 square yards or thereabouts and which Plot No. 28 is bounded on the North by Plots Nos. 17 A and 22, and Road 20 feet wide, on the South by Plot No. 27 and Road 30 feet wide, on the East by Plot No. 29 and Road 30 feet wide and on the West by Plot No. 22 and Road 30 feet wide.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1943.
CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys-at-law. (4482)

AUCTION SALES

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFES, OLD SHEFFIELD PLATEDWARE and SUNDRIES on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1943, at 3 P.M. (N. S.T.) at the room of the undersigned:—

Old type cushion sofas, Chairs, Dressing tables, Single and Double Bedsteads, Show cases, Carpets, Second-hand English double door safe by G. Price, Second-hand Godrej safe 22', 2 Second-hand Typewriters, Copying Presses, Old Sheffield Plated soup tureen, Entree dishes, Candle sticks and similar other articles.

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LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 709 of 1931.

MAHOMED SIDDICK, son of Allauddin Noormahomed .. .. Plaintiff.

v|s.

ABDULLA ABDUL GAFOOR BASARAT RANGARI & Others .. Defendants.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned immovable properties:—

1. Property at D'Lisle Road bearing "G" Ward No. 2531 (3), Street No. 333, Collector's Old Nos. 47, 67, 89, 173, 645, 846, 583, 603 and 674, New Nos. 11931 & 11957, New Survey Nos. 1|2831, 1|2641 & 2|2642, Cadastral Survey No. 833 (part) of Lower Parel Division, Area 480 square yards or thereabouts.
2. Property at Elphinstone Road bearing "G" Ward No. 2509 (3A), Street No. 21-AB, Collector's New Survey No. 3|2633, Cadastral Survey No. 861 of Lower Parel Division, Area 223 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers should be sent under sealed covers so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 14th day of May, 1943.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned.

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.

H.M.'s High Court,
Bombay, 21-4-43. (4395)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHAMPAKLAL HARGOVINDAS KOTAK, of Bombay, who resided at Dalmia Building, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty and who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Kotak & Co., carrying on business at Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. ... Deceased.

Mrs. SHARDA CHAMPAKLAL KOTAK, widow of Champaklal Hargovindas Kotak the deceased of Bombay Hindu residing at Maheshwari Mansion, Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort in Bombay, the sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-three and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.)
K. K. DASTUR,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.)
K. K. DASTUR.

The 28th day of April, 1943.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. (4478)

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, H.M.V. GRAMOPHONE, WALL CLOCK, SINGER MACHINE, UTENSILS, ETC.,

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under instructions from The Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 780 of 1940, (Hassan Miya Essak Miya V/s Bai Fatmabai & Anr) sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1943, at 2-30 P.M (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

Household Furniture including Single door Cupboard, Book Case, Show Case, Meat Safe, Sofa Suits, Marble Top Table Teapoys, Godrej Safe, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Sewing Machine, Wall Clock, Table Fan, Ceiling Fan, Jars Copper and Brass utensils, etc.

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Jinnah's Appeal For Unity On Basis Of Pakistan

The following is a further instalment reproduced from "Dawn" of Mr. Jinnah's presidential address to the last session of the All-India Muslim League:—

Now we come to the Second Round Table Conference to which Mr. Gandhi went for the first time as the sole representative of the Congress What happened there? All attempts for a settlement were again smashed up by him very clearly and with some excuse or other. You will find in Dr. Ambedkar's book that one of the conditions that he imposed upon the Muslim delegation in London was that he would be prepared to agree to our proposals on the express condition that we, the Muslims should oppose the scheduled castes asking for any kind of separate electorates or special treatment. In other words Mr. Gandhi did not want special treatment to be given to the Scheduled Castes. Now I ask you Ladies and Gentlemen, how is it possible that any man who has got any elementary idea of honour, of integrity, of fairplay, of justice, to agree to this, that these 60 millions, who are the biggest blot, on the fair name of India, should be kept as untouchables at the mercy of the Sanathanists, Mr Gandhi being one. I assure you, in the name of humanity I care more for them than for Musalmans. (Cries of hear, hear and cheers.) After all, we, Musalmans, are capable of giving and taking (cheers) There could be no condition so offensive and absurd as laid down by Mr. Gandhi Second condition was that you Muslims agree that you will fight for the freedom of the country. Am I so degraded as to accept such a condition? I want the freedom of the people of this country more than anybody else (Cheers). It looked as if Mr. Gandhi had the monopoly for the love and the freedom of the country. (A voice, 'He does not want freedom.') The thing naturally broke down

GANDHIJI'S INSTITUTIONS

Mr. Jinnah then proceeded to describe the institutions established by Mahatma Gandhi and said:—

That closed the chapter of the Round Table Conference. What happened then? I will tell you very briefly.

Gandhi Seva Sangha is the Mother-Superior of all these associations. (Laughter.) Mr. Gandhi addressing the Gandhi Seva Sangha says:—

"Spheres of action of these associations is limited. But yours is unlimited. Yours is a mighty tree of which these various associations may be called branches."

This is how he addressed his Mother-Superior. Not only that, but you will find that he appointed certain Deputies. Besides dividing the whole sub-continent of India into three definite Parliamentary zones and appointing three Parliamentary Zone-Dictators like their Nazi counter parts of District Fuehrers, has also gradually developed permanent deputy Mahatmas in almost all provinces and zones. These deputy Mahatmas are the confirmed Cardinals of Gandhism, believers in the Gandhian principles and Gandhian Dictatorship and carriers of his message, and executors of his orders. For instance the permanent Secretary of the All-India Congress Office is "Acharya" Kripalani, a great exponent and theorist of Gandhism and author of the famous article "The Gandhian Way". "Kaka" Kalelkar is in charge of the Gandhian programme of Hindi and Nagri. Mr. Mashruwala is in charge of the Grand Council of Cardinals of Gandhism—The Gandhi Seva Sangha. Mr. Arya Nayakam and Mr. Kumarappa are in charge of the Wardha Education Schemes. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, the Deputy Gandhi of Bengal, is in charge of Khadi Pratisthan and Gandhi Ashram in Bengal. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Deputy Gandhi of Bihar is in charge of the Sadagat Ashrams in Bihar. Frontier Gandhi, Abdul Gaffar is in charge of the Hinduisation influences and emasculation of the martial Pathans, the bugbear of the dreamers of Hindu Raj. (Applause.) He is in charge of Gandhi Ashram in N.-W. Frontier. Sardar Patel is the Deputy Gandhi in Gujarat, and Bombay. Shankar Rao Deo is the Deputy Gandhi of Maharashtra. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, another theorist and exponent of Gandhism is the Deputy Gandhi of the Andhra Province and so on and so forth.

Now we are repeatedly told by this organisation in India that the Muslim League is a communal organisation. It is the Hindu leaders who have deliberately and with a set purpose destroyed any possible chance of adjustment between these two communities by well-planned and systematic manoeuvres and by organising themselves. And then they call it nationalism, nationalism, democracy, democracy.

I ask you "is this nationalism, is this democracy? (Cries of No, No from all corners.) When we say 'No', we have this experience for the last 25 years and unimpeachable evidence. But we have heard and felt hurt when in vain they say, "You have destroyed it." You talk of Nationalism and Democracy. Either they can't understand or they are dishonest. Don't they understand it when we say that the Parliamentary system of democracy is not suited to the genius of this country? Surely it is obvious. It is not a question of Democracy as a foundation of popular representative constitutional Government.

"WE LEARNED DEMOCRACY 1300 YEARS AGO"

We have made it clear that there cannot be any room for democracy when you have a nation working on these lines. Not only have we evidence; but we have suffered and experienced that. When you talk of democracy, you are thoroughly dishonest. When you talk of democracy you mean Hindu Raj, to dominate over the Muslims a totally different nation, different in culture, different in everything. You yourself are working for Hindu Nationalism and Hindu Raj.

Ladies and gentlemen, we learned democracy 1300 years ago. (Cheers) It is in our blood and it is as far away from the Hindu Society as are the Arctic regions. (Renewed cheers). You tell us that we are not democratic. It is we, who have learned the lesson of equality and brotherhood of man. Among you one caste will not take a cup of water from another. Is this democracy? Is this honesty? We are for democracy. But not the democracy of your conception which will turn the whole of India into a Gandhi Ashram. (Loud cheers) or one society and nation will by its permanent majority destroy another nation or society in permanent minority all that is dear to the minority.

I give you these facts, I say, give up, give up this pose. You have made your bed. You may lie on it. Have your Hindu Nationalism; have your democracy to your heart's content. Have your Hindustan if you can. I wish you God-speed. But I am not going, as long as there is life left in a single Musalman, to have this Hindu Raj. The Irish Nationalist Leader Redmond met Carson, Ulster leader and told him "Look here, can't we come to some settlement. Why do you want to separate from Ireland. Mind you, there is not one millionth part of the differences between the peoples of Ulster and Ireland." What was Carson's reply? "I do not want to be ruled by you." My reply to Mr. Gandhi is "I do not want to be ruled by you." (Cheers).

That is the position. I only appeal, if only humble voice can reach the Hindu India, I appeal to them, "Give up this pose." You want freedom for the people of this land. I say not only for myself but for Mussalmans to give up what seems a boyhood's dream of some of the Hindu leaders and what has been their manhood's. You have failed. Thank God, you have failed. Let us close that chapter. Even nations who have killed millions of each other—which we have not yet done—who may be the bitterest enemies to-day may become friends tomorrow. That is politics. If your leaders are on this path as I say they are and if you do not approve of it, it is your responsibility, the responsibility of the Hindu public, to come forward and say "stop this internecine war: declare a truce; let us sit as equals and come to a settlement." That is now the problem. I ask you—I may be wrong—how can you keep on saying that it is the British Government who has kept us apart? How can you go on singing this same song—I am not holding any brief for British Government. (applause) I shall have to say something about them when I come to it.

I am trying to reason with my own people in this land. It serves no useful purpose to say that the British are not wanting an agreement between us. Of course, I grant that the British take advantage of our folly. But we have devices of our own, which are better than any which the British can fashion to keep us disunited. When we have had this notice million times that it was the policy of the British in India to divide and rule, why can't we unite and get the British out? Why can't we do it in spite of them? Therefore I say, it is no use appealing to other nations of the world (Applause). The different nations of the world can only show us sympathy in our demand to be free and self-governing. They will, of course, do whatever they can. But what is the use of appealing to other nations to settle our affairs? How can anybody do it? Are they going to run the Government here? Are they going to send representatives from America to your Parliament and see that your Parliament is carried on properly? Will any other country send members to your Legislature and see that the Legislature functions properly? If they do, then we are exactly where we are. It will be your Representatives, it will be your Cabinet that will be functioning. Therefore, I say, that our destiny is in our own hands. Specially when obstacles are put in our way, it is all the more reason why we should come to an agreement in spite of them.

(To Be Continued.)

Village Fishermen Rescue R. A. F. Men

BANGALORE, May 7.

The story of how the villagers of a little out of the way fishing bustee on the east coast of India went in a magnificent and heroic way to the rescue of the crew and passengers of a Royal Air Force aircraft which had a forced landing in the sea recently, is told by one of the airmen who was himself concerned in the incident.

The aircraft concerned developed trouble over the Bay of Bengal, and it soon became apparent that there was no possibility of making a forced landing on the coast, and that the only alternative was to "ditch" the aircraft in the sea and hope for the best. It touched down tail first. Then the nose hit the water, and the aircraft stopped almost immediately. Everybody, somehow or other, managed to get out of the aircraft. Once out of the plane, the crew and passengers were swimming and making a dash for the shore, although the task appeared futile, as the coast-line could hardly be discerned. Half an hour later, most of them developed cramp and owing to exhaustion, they were just able to float. "Our one hope of rescue lay in the slender chance that somebody might have seen our aircraft come down" said the airman. He continued his narrative:—

"You can imagine our relief when, about an hour later, we saw some fishing boats heading towards us. Apparently, a coast watching station had been on the alert and had spotted our aircraft coming down. One of the coast watchers set off on his bicycle to fetch ambulance—a distance of 17 miles. While he was on his way, a police constable in a nearby fishing village sent out an S. O. S. to the villagers who, in turn, informed the fishermen. Those fishermen quickly manned their boats and set off to effect our rescue. One by one they hauled us aboard. Some of us were in a state of collapse".

He ended his narrative with this tribute for the fishermen: "I cannot speak too highly of the villagers. They were simply marvellous."

Victoria Memorial School For Blind

The report of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, for the year ended March 31, 1942, states that the institution tried its best during the year to fulfil its aim namely, service of the sightless by making them self-supporting through a course of literary and industrial education. The total number of students for the year was 72. The total receipts of the school for the year were Rs. 16,318 as against an expenditure of Rs. 16,727. The School Committee has made an appeal for funds so that they could reimburse themselves to the extent of Rs. 23,900 out of the amount spent on the building extension which still remains to be collected.

OUDICH BRAHMIN STUDENTS' BHUVAN

Oudich Sahasra Brahmin students who have passed the Matriculation Examinations and who wish to reside in the Bhuvan for further prosecution of studies should apply for the forms immediately and submit them before June 10 to the Hon. Secretaries, N. H. Joshi Vidyarthi Bhuvan, 6, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

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(By GANDHI ASTROLOGER)

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